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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in Pittsburgh.
Opera House Shoe Store.

Buy Congress Water.
Fresh from the Springs, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Finest Sponges in the City
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Allsop's London Ale.
Eyass' Porter, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Pittsburgh Gift Concert.
Although Messrs. Dimling, Thomson & Co., are embarrassed somewhat by the failure of a large number of their agents not making returns, still they are determined to bring their Concert to a close to-day and have all their gifts distributed next week, without fail.

Blackberry Brandy and Wine
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

Great Excitement
Prevails at Wm. Fleming's extensive and popular hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street, for the simple reason that they are selling off their stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's straw Goods, Men's and Boys' Light Felt Hats, Gent's Silk and Felt Hats, Men's and Boys' fine French Felt Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at a great reduction in order to close out their stock. Don't forget the place, Wm Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

The Most Complete
Drug Store in the city, McClarran & McKennan's, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. 1y.4eod

The Largest Stock
And the Finest Goods in this city, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Almost Given Away.
Albums, Wallets, Gold Pens, &c., at Pitcock's.
Invisible Photographs, all the go, can be had at Pitcock's.
August Magazines all ready at Pitcock's.
Braithwaite's Retrospect now ready for July, at Pitcock's.
Young America Photographs at Pitcock's.
All the late papers on the counters, at Pitcock's.
Mantel Photographs and thousands of others, at Pitcock's.

Rhigolene Free of Charge.
This agent is made from Coal Oil, and is used for extracting teeth without pain. Either is used in the same way by the dentists, and the process is by converting it into a spray through a tube by means of a hand bellows. The volatility of these two agents is such, when concentrated upon any point, with the application named, that the nerve can be benumbed in a very short time. It is in this way that the gums about the teeth are frozen, and while so, extracted without pain. These agents, if continued long enough, will make a person insensible to pain almost here, as it is while so as if they were taking it in any other form. Drs. Sill & Gillespie, 246 Penn street, have been using these agents since the first of May, with a good degree of success, though the opinion is divided as to whether laughing gas can ever be surpassed for this purpose the opinion of these gentlemen as persons of science and experience are entitled to much consideration of the public. Dr. Walters took one of his patients to the office of Drs. Sill & Gillespie, where the gas was administered, for the purpose of a surgical operation upon the eye, while United States Senator Dr. Walters pronounced the gas the best anesthetic agent now in use. The subject in this case had been placed under the influence of Chloroform and Ether without success while that of the gas was perfect, giving no sickness or pain.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an agreeable Aromatic Cordial beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. A pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Medicinal Liquors.
The most complete and reliable stock of old Rye Whisky, Brandies, Wines, &c., at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

The Daily Commercial
A Public Park on the Allegheny Commons.

Pittsburgh has enjoyed for years the unenviable notoriety of being the most unlovely city in the Union. Public enterprise appeared as forced and exotic as a plant of hot-house growth. The most luxuriant nursing failed to develop anything further than a sympathetic effort. Individual results were generally succeeded by extreme self-adulation, much in keeping with the fable of the rooster who crowed with the consciousness that the sun rose expressly to hear his voice. Outside opinion may have been prejudiced in its judgment, but we are free to confess that the statement is in the main correct. The secret of the evil lies not so much in the existence of individual selfishness, as in the want of concerted action. Petty scribblers have labored constantly in bewailing this evil tendency of the times. Instead, however, of suggesting practical remedies, these wise book-acres have indulged in the wildest theories of fancy. A people not capable of bringing for their own good should not expect the patronage of wealth. Wealth is generally amassed by economy and toil. The distribution of wealth should certainly be guided by the former principle. Public duties deserve at least public consideration. If the active force is good, the consummation should be shielded from ridicule and contempt.

No one will deny that a Public Park would be an advantage to Pittsburgh. Very few would question it as a matter of necessity. The Pittsburgh lady ever endures the severest toil, generally, in an extreme temperature, inhaling the impurities of a heavy temperature. No men work more faithfully as the healths of their master's fortunes. To all classes a free, Public Park, easy of access, would be a priceless boon. Birmingham has its Aston Park, and Sheffield its Botanical and Newhall Gardens. Why not Pittsburgh its Public Park? The city fathers are blamed. Why? True, they are considered a necessary public evil, but we think that in their case the spirit of the commandment is reversed, and the sins of the children are visited upon the fathers. Are they not the representatives of the people? Has the Park question ever been pushed to an issue at election? Were they not returned without instruction? Apply the pressure of public opinion judiciously directed. Has this been done?

One writer suggests an out of town location, and the "Point" between the mouths of E. B. Jones receive favorable mention. A public park should be located if possible in the midst of the people. A public park is for rest and healthy enjoyment. To impose the toil of travel to reach it, would defeat the end of the establishment. Select retreats may be admirably adapted to the tastes of the wealthy. Petroleum and shoddy can support fast horses, and afford to pay the tariff. Another writer suggests the "Point." Such a selection would involve a needless expenditure of money and time, and then would not meet the public requirements. An easterly wind would speedily hide the roseate hues of flowers with soot; fountains and cascades and floral display of the Back-bay, and Parisian fashions would not endure the tempest a week.

In conclusion, we would make a suggestion. There is no better location for the object in view than the Allegheny commons. They contain about ninety acres of ground, which, with a very small outlay of funds, could be so beautified as to prove an ornament to the town and a benefit to the people. They are easy of access to all classes of the community, and a movement to carry out such a plan would certainly meet with influential individual and popular support. The respective Councils of the two cities should convene a meeting, and arrange a plan of mutual co-operation. The season of the year is favorable for the design, and now, when time is pressing, no time should be lost in supplying a local want of the times. Physical education is an important question of the day. A public park is one of the most effective sanitary reforms, and will go far towards preserving our physical superiority of race.

T. W.

ALLEGHENY CITY, August 3, 1866.

THE FENIANS' DESIGN.—Central Organizer Stephens continues to urge his countrymen in America to prepare for the grand fight that is to take place on Irish soil this year. He says that it is no longer a question of "battle or dissolution;" that the men at home have resolved to fight this year, and fight they will. How the auxiliary branch of the Fenian Brotherhood in this country are to be carried into Ireland, is left for them to conjecture, as Stephens does not reveal it, or even give any idea of the probable time when the blow is to be struck. He appeals, however, for money, and makes this the highest duty of firemen in the present stage of affairs. That Stephens can ever accomplish anything for Ireland's freedom, so far as the United States is concerned, nobody at all believes. The Fenian bubble has been too severely pricked to meet with any very considerable support, for at least the next few decades. The Irish people of America have given liberally and with a laudable purpose, and any attempt to deceive them further should be instantly met with opposition. The Fenians have no settled plan at present, and the probability is, that Stephens, having no visible means of support, is simply working upon the credulity of his countrymen here, to save himself from the necessity of entering into some useful and honorable employment.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—In the Senatorial District, composed of Mercer, Venango and Warren counties, the Republican conference in session at Franklin, on Wednesday, nominated Hon. James C. Brown, of Greenville, as their candidate for Senator. Mr. Brown formerly represented Mercer in the lower House, and was an efficient and popular member. Senator Thomas Hoge, is, therefore, retired.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1866. NO. 281.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

Can the President Reappoint Rejected Nominees?

Mounted Soldiers as Mail Carriers.

Jeff. Davis's Denial of His Complicity.

Object of Mr. O'Connor's Visit to Fortress Monroe.

New Steamboat Law Issued in Circulars.

Asiatic Squadron at Hong Kong.

Special Dispatch of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1866.

Presidential Appointments.

The Cabinet was in session a long time today. It is known that one of the subjects under disension was the right of the President to reappoint a person to office during the recess of Congress, whose nomination had been rejected by the Senate. The Attorney General is of the opinion that he has that right under the law, and that it was repeatedly used by President Lincoln and other Presidents. The act of 1863, however, declares that if a vacancy occurs in an office which the Senate is in session, and no appointment is made until after the Senate adjourns, then the person so appointed shall receive no pay until confirmed by the Senate at its next session.

The Well on the Pisinu.

Brigadier General Canby, commanding the Department of the Platte, in general orders, dated July 24th, directs the commanders of military districts, to arrange between the military posts in the department beyond the last post-office for the transportation of mail by mounted soldiers, or in some cases by Indians, regularly contracted for, to both directions, in such manner that there shall be no delays. For some posts in the winter months, it may be found necessary or expedient to modify or change the period, and deviate from the route, which should ordinarily be about fifty miles per day. He also announces that the name of the new posts now being built on the left bank of Missouri river, near the mouth of the Yellowstone river, shall be Fort Buford. Post commanders are also instructed to make every effort to prevent the residence on the military reservations of Indian traders, Indians or whites. Although the Indians are to be treated with hospitality, they must be made to understand that their visits are to be formal and business like.

Visiting Indians.

A delegation of seven or eight chiefs and leading men of the Pawnee tribe of Indians arrived in the city a few days ago for the purpose of having a "big talk" with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but as they report themselves authorized to treat on no other matters by the tribe only, and have no letters from the agent in their country, the Indian office cannot recognize their mission. They have been visiting the different cities throughout the North, and having a good time generally.

Pardoned.

The President to-day gave authority for the issue of but one pardon. The recipient was a resident of Alabama, implicated in the late rebellion, and comes under the twenty thousand dollar clause.

Davis's Complicity.

Charles O'Connor, one of the counsel of Jefferson Davis, arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe. He says he had a long interview with Davis. The object of this conference is to prepare a denial of the late report of the Judiciary Committee of the House, involving Davis in a complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln and his Cabinet. Mr. O'Connor is here to look at the documents.

Funeral of John Ross.

This morning the funeral of the late John Ross, chief of the Cherokee nation, took place, and was quite numerously attended. Among others present, were representatives from several civilized tribes, quite a delegation of Cherokees and many of our prominent citizens, including the Commissioner.

The White House.

The general public was not received at the White House to-day. The exception made in giving audience to visitors was to several Senators and Representatives, and those whose business relations officially to their constituents, required the action of the President to determine.

The New Steamboat Law.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular containing the new law to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of local boards of inspectors, &c., which is published for the information of supervising and local inspectors of steamboats and others concerned.

The Asiatic Squadron.

The Navy Department has received information that the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron, Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, have been established at Hong Kong, China.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT

The Plot Concocted Weeks Ago.

Rebel Plan to Slaughter Leading Union Men.

But the Commencement of the Work.

Only Twelve Hundred U. S. Troops in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Ledger* says: General Sheridan, in a dispatch from New Orleans to General Grant, received to-day, states that the late riot in that city was not the effect of a hastily congregated mob, as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence that the plan was concocted weeks ago. General Sheridan expresses the opinion that in this is but the commencement of the rebel plan to rid Louisiana of Union men.

Officers from the southwest have been ordered to report to Sheridan. Until the effect of hastily congregated mobs, as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence that the plan was concocted weeks ago. General Sheridan expresses the opinion that in this is but the commencement of the rebel plan to rid Louisiana of Union men.

Officers from the southwest have been ordered to report to Sheridan. Until the effect of Louisiana troops now on the Rio Grande are relieved, and the Texas troops now serving in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The following official dispatches concerning the New Orleans affair are published:

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.—August 1, 1866.—*To Albert Voorhis, Lieut. Governor, and Acting Governor, and Hon. Members of the Legislature of New Orleans.*—Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by General Baird before the declared martial law? Could not the civil authorities, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order without the aid of the military? Was not the necessity of martial law. I hope that order has been restored, and the riot not as disastrous as reported. Please inform me. Dispatch to General Baird. ANDREW JOHNSON.

In order that the following may be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the disturbances commenced and for days after.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1866 P. M.—*To General U. S. Grant, Washington.*—You are doubtless apprised of the late riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionists of army men, and the action of the Convention was unable to produce a breach of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men of the proceedings if the Convention was assembled to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty were wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is a great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without resistance. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General Commanding.

THE CHOLERA.

Still Increasing in New York—More Favorable Reports from Brooklyn—Seventy-Seven Cases in Kings County.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The cholera continues to increase in this city, there being twenty-four additional deaths reported yesterday. A case of cholera has occurred at Castle Garden, and the same feeling is exhibited at the proximity of the Battery Barracks Hospital.

From Brooklyn the report is more favorable, although there has been much difficulty in the number of cholera cases. Yesterday six-teen cases and only three deaths were reported, a partial explanation of which is Kingsbridge Truant House. There has been seventy-seven cases of cholera in Kings county since the 27th ultimo.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday evening a resolution was passed requesting the authorities having charge of the institutions on the Islands to forbid the inmates coming to New York during the prevalence of cholera.

NEW YORK, August 3, 6 P. M.—Eight cases but no deaths from cholera were reported in this city this morning; fourteen cases and six deaths in Brooklyn, from 12 M. yesterday till 12 M. to-day, are reported.

PHILADELPHIA August 3.—The cholera report to the Board of Health to-day, up to noon, showed six new cases, four of which were fatal.

THE MYSTIC CIRCLE.

The New Copperhead Device.

Additional Evidence of its Existence.

The Johnstown *Tribune* furnishes the following additional evidence of the existence of the "Mystic Circle:"—The original of the following printed secret circular is in the possession of the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*:

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

EBENSBURG, May 21st, 1866.

TO GEORGE W. LLOYD, Sr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—I send this to you for the purpose of instructing you as to the duties which you are expected to perform, by virtue of the office to which you have been appointed. The first step for you, is to organize a Democratic Club, if possible. The members of the Club should have a place to meet, and should meet once a week, or as often as you may think advisable, for the purpose of debating, comparing ideas, forming plans for operation, and attending to such business as may be required. At all your meetings you will act as President.

It is very desirable that you should raise by subscription, or otherwise, the sum of ten dollars for your election district for the purpose of printing documents to be distributed through out the State. Send the money to me and I will receipt to you for it, and send it to the Chairman of the State Committee. Raise the money if you can. If the whole amount cannot be made, get a part; but do not fail to organize. If no money can be had, organize without it. You are authorized to call to your assistance an active, influential and reliable Democrat in each precinct or School District in your Election District. You will call them your aides, and they should be ever ready, at short notice, to attend meetings, extending the circulation of Democratic newspapers, scouting the sluggish, counting out the vote, and carrying out your orders.

Attend to getting men naturalized and assessed. See that all men who vote our ticket are properly assessed before it is too late, and where they are not able to pay their taxes, have them paid by subscription, or otherwise, so that no votes are lost. Attend to the young men who vote for the first time, and get their first vote on the Democratic party. This is a very important duty. Beware that no illegal votes are polled. See that there are no repeaters. Challenge them with a list of the names of the men they are to attend to, and be strictly responsible for every vote on the list.

As fast as I can obtain documents they will be furnished to you for distribution. You will be your best judgment in distributing them. Any further instructions which you may require, will be cheerfully furnished at any time.

Complete your list in the book as soon as possible, and send two copies of the same to me immediately.

Let us join hands and hearts in the good work, and with a steady, long, and vigorous pull, we shall succeed, and the right shall triumph. We are not alone in the fight. Our friends will be organized, or organizing. Let us do our part of the work. Yours, faithfully,

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
Chairman Cambria County Dem. Com. and Chf. Clerk, &c.

—The name of "George W. Lloyd" in the original is the only part of it that is written.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Interesting Debate in Parliament.

John Bull Getting His Eyes Open.

Sir Morton Peto Confesses His Humiliation.

In the House of Commons on the 20th of July, Mr. Samuda called a tention to the presentstate of the British navy, and to the very small progress that had been made, especially of late years, in its reconstruction with iron-clad vessels; and to the comparative results with the great augmentation that had taken place, and was still taking place, in the armor-clad navies of other States. He said that our navy might be said to have been reconstructed only at the rate of three vessels per annum, and since 1863 only at the rate of one vessel per annum. All wooden vessels our fleet were for all purposes of war practically obsolete, and the country in Europe had been devoting itself with extraordinary energy to the construction of its navy by the building of iron ships. Our fleet could not be counted by tens, where in the days of wooden walls they were counted by hundreds. We were, indeed, behind other nations, at the present time, in the number of iron ships we ought to have a fleet equal in power to the fleets of all Europe put together. With the exception of ourselves, the nations of Europe were purely military nations, looking to the day for defence and for the chances of war. We, on the contrary, must rely on our fleet. We have seen, I hope, how to use power in favor of Italy, and since that in favor of Austria against Italy. Under these circumstances, nothing could be further unwise, theory than that, should foreign potentates turn against us, we should be unprepared for such aggression on the sea. Augmentation of our fleet was therefore necessary, not only on account of the large increase of the navies from which we are daily growing more importa it, but for the adequate representation of our interests in the Mediterranean, in the Chinese seas, and in our American possessions. This being admitted, he would ask what was the increase? He would have twelve new vessels; two of them should be iron-clad frigates, and two corvettes—each capable of lighting two of the largest guns, 600 pounders if they could be procured. The armor plates should be six or seven inches thick, and should have a speed of thirteen knots. It would have been assisted vessels, each of 1,400 tons, and 300 horse power, and all these should be plated with six inch armor, and should have low coamings, each with a gun, and that a twelve ton gun, and should have a speed of thirteen knots. The total cost would be £1,000,000, and would be spread over at least two years.

Sir J. Parkington was sorry to have to say, from official knowledge within his reach, that his honorable friend had not overstated the case, had rather understated it. For example, he stated that Italy had 15 armor-plated ships in commission, but he omitted to add that the Italian Government, young as it was, was building nine others. Then, with respect to Portugal, which he had classed as a fourth rate, while it appeared that, if 11 of a smaller class of vessels were included, the real strength of France was represented by not less than 36 armor plates. As regarded Russia, the honorable member was rather uncertain, but the fact was, at this moment Russia had not less than 30 armor plates, a considerable number of which were of the turret class. The Americans had less than 70 of them, and the Government was pushing on expeditiously with the construction of it was only that morning he received an account from New York to the effect that the Government was building a ship, the dimensions of which were to combine three modes of attack, namely, by broadside, by turret, and by ram, and certainly a more formidable class of vessels were no exception to the rule. Brazil had five armor plates, Peru two, and Chili one. On the other hand, we were about to have to say that England had only 35 armor plates afloat, and only three others now building, and but three were in course of building. He was bound to say that he felt a little humiliated when he said that in many respects the noble Duke, in his administration of the navy, had left behind him an example which any successor would do well to follow. Still, he entirely agreed with his honorable friend, that the progress of our navy was not such as the country should desire. He made due allowances for the continual position of affairs in the Admiralty, which was due to the novelty of the system which they had to contend with, but could not, however, but express his regret that they had been so long in making up their mind to put down a number of ships which would bear," especially as four years ago they admitted it was worth trying. At length, in the present year, the Government had made up their minds to build a ship according to his own designs and since her launch he had received the most flattering and placed upon the table a supplemental estimate of the sums necessary for that purpose. His honorable friend had sketched the ship which he wished the new board to build. He said it would carry 3,700 tons, capable of carrying two turrets, and of making fifteen knots an hour. Now, he was sure that the armor plate of the size of 3,000 tons would be capable of making 15 knots an hour, and that such a ship as his honorable friend had described could not be built for less than £280,000. Now, he hoped his honorable friend would recognize that he had only come into office on Monday last, and if he did so he probably would agree that it was rather too much to expect that he should come down to the House at once and propose for the building of a number of ships, which would cost no less than £280,000 a piece. At the same time he assured his honorable friend that he was deeply sensible of the importance of the turret system; and he thought that the experiment of firing at the Black Prince with the 25 ton gun was judicious and useful, because it tended to establish inevitably the value of the turret principle. No doubt the sailing gun ordered to be built must be regarded as an experiment; still he must state his convic ion that they could not have a better gun for the purpose. [Cheers.] [Hear, hear.] They had seen enough of what had been done by foreign nations during the last hundred and sixty were wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is a great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without resistance.

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EUROPEAN WAR NOTES.

Gossip, Incidents and Facts.

A THRIFTY HOUSE.

Hitherto the house of Hohenzollern, true to the character of thriftiness which Mr. Carlyle gives to it, has made a good thing of the war, thus the military stores and material of war which they seized in Hanover are said to be worth fifteen million thalers. The military chest belonging to the Hanoverian army, which they pounced upon after the battle of Langensalza, contained no less than 28,000 thalers, as well as ingots of gold and silver and bank notes to the amount of 20,000 thalers. Already the Prussian army has taken 220 cannon, of which 200 were rifle; 30,000 guns, 20,000 swords and sabres, and enormous quantities of ammunition. The Prussians have taken 50,000 prisoners and 6,000 horses.

MORE OF THE NEEDLE GUN.

The famous Prussian needle gun appears to have lost none of its skill; that is, in other words, the projectile is so small that the injury it inflicts is not at all equal to that done by the Austrian bullet, unless it penetrates the brain, the heart, or some vital place. It skims by a bone without breaking it, and thousands of men—literally thousands of Austrians—put *hors de combat*, are now going about almost ill for service. The number of wounded is out of all proportion to the number killed, and in that respect the weapon is almost superior, or inferior to old Brown Bess, with which the usual ratio of the former to the latter was five to one. The rifle made it three to one. In some encounters the Austrians have had six wounded to every one man killed. No doubt it is very entertaining to General to have hospitals full of wounded, and it is weakening to an army to have its ranks thinned by wounds as well as by firm falling out to take the wounded to the rear; but these who recovered from slight wounds are mostly full of fight, and come back as soon as they can get leave. The wounded who are there now must amount to more than ten thousand, and I suppose that the Austrian hospitals are already full to overflowing with Austrians in many more. Many were left in Bruun.

REMOVAL OF THE ARSENAL FROM VIENNA.

The Austrians are not the people to present the busy scene that is usually characteristic of great manufacturing establishments in war. All the machinery, all the collections of ancient arms and armor, and the models of ships and boats, and the cannon, and the cannon balls, with which the Turks interrupted the navigation of the Danube in 1829, the 10,000 stand of small arms kept as a reserve for the defence of Vienna, and the infinity of other things to seek shelter in Hungary, the coal that failed to resist the fatal ball carrying death to Generals Aulock and Albini, and the new uniform coats of mail and coats of arms, the green cloth of which, I presume, was first dyed with its iron troubles, and the leather of which was consigned to the battalia of packers, and instead of the gallant Austrian troops will be affixed upon the backs or the amount of sales.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The following has been received at the State department:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, July 18, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir: The authority of the Treasury for this island has published a royal order, dated the 26th of May last, communicated by the Department of Hacienda, to the Intendencia General, which annuls the act for the regulation of the customs, under the head of which the masters of vessels have been allowed to make, within twelve hours of their arrivals, additions to the manifests presented to the Consul's certificates. Such additions will not be allowed to vessels from ports in America, from and after the 1st of September next, nor to those from ports in Europe, from and after the first of January, 1867, as stated in the order.

By the same royal order, the extra charge of four per cent hitherto made upon the tariff valuations of imported goods is increased to sixteen per cent, and this increase takes effect from and after the 1st of August. This order forbidding the admission of additional manifests has been issued, the royal order adds, by the Government of the United Treasury authorities of Cuba.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS SAVAGE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Messages for the Cable—Committed for Embezzlement—Gen. Santa Anna Arrested—Reception of Admiral Bell—Fugitive Officers—Wholesale Slaughter of Dogs, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 3.

BUSINESS FOR THE CABLE.

Five messages for Europe by the cable were received to-day in this city, for which five hundred and thirty-five dollars were paid.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

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P. Thurston, Esq., our Consul a Toronto, under date of July 28th, informs the State Department that the Canadian authorities have discharged two or three days ago discharged from prison by the Canadian Government. These persons were Arnold Buffum, who was in jail for a libel on the charge of belligerents and in the Fenian raid, and Gleason, one of the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury.

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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has had occasion to call attention to the fact that the law does not require persons using or to include checks, drafts, and other instruments given for the payment of money, and therefore the receipts f rnecks, drafts, etc., are to be stamped as required by the law of 1864, and the penalties of the law fo flers from the old one concerning brokers' sales of stocks and bonds, and the latter has been repealed upon the basis of the present law, but under the former law from August 1st, 1864, to July 1st, 1866, can be affixed upon the basis of the present law.

The following has been received at the State department:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, July 18, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir: The authority of the Treasury for this island has published a royal order, dated the 26th of May last, communicated by the Department of Hacienda, to the Intendencia General, which annuls the act for the regulation of the customs, under the head of which the masters of vessels have been allowed to make, within twelve hours of their arrivals, additions to the manifests presented to the Consul's certificates. Such additions will not be allowed to vessels from ports in America, from and after the 1st of September next, nor to those from ports in Europe, from and after the first of January, 1867, as stated in the order.

By the same royal order, the extra charge of four per cent hitherto made upon the tariff valuations of imported goods is increased to sixteen per cent, and this increase takes effect from and after the 1st of August. This order forbidding the admission of additional manifests has been issued, the royal order adds, by the Government of the United States Treasury authorities of Cuba.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS SAVAGE.

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Messages for the Cable—Committed for Embezzlement—Gen. Santa Anna Arrested—Reception of Admiral Bell—Fugitive Officers—Wholesale Slaughter of Dogs, &c., &c.

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

A PROMISING DISPUTE.

The question of admitting VALLANDIGHAM and others, who, like him, were in favor of the South throughout the rebellion, to seats in the Philadelphia Convention, is one of increasing interest, and the settlement of it involves consequences reaching beyond merely personal considerations. The originators of the movement, claiming to be "National Union" men, because they supported the war, have caused it to be given out, that no person who opposed it shall be admitted, and that if any such are permitted to take seats there, they will withdraw. On this point the character of the Convention hangs; and from present appearances the VALLANDIGHAM side are likely to carry the day. A Washington dispatch informs us that the Central Club there, whereof MONTGOMERY BLAIR is the master-spirit, have decided that no narrow test shall be applied whereby VALLANDIGHAM and his fellow-laborers will be excluded. It is well known that MR. BLAIR desires to get rid of Mr. WEED and his set—with whom, it is said, the President is disposed to sympathize—with the view of having in the Convention such elements only as will readily melt down and fuse with the Democratic party—and the BLAIRS and the COWANS, when they shall have done this, count on readily manipulating the President into obedience.

The call for the Saratoga Convention in the interest of Mr. WEED excludes those "who refused their support to the Government in putting down the Rebellion," which will be the test, doubtless, the delegates there appointed will insist on at Philadelphia. This would rule out many Northern delegates, we apprehend, but the Southern delegates generally, including A. H. STEPHENS, H. V. JOHNSON, A. H. H. STUART, and others of that grade.

It must occur to most men, that if the President's policy is to be indorsed, it would be glaring inconsistency to rule out these gentlemen; for some of them at least, were the President's plan to prevail, would be admitted to seats in Congress, having already been chosen either to the Senate or House,—and if to Congress, why not to the Philadelphia Convention; or, reversing it, if not to the Philadelphia Convention, why to Congress?

We look upon it as an encouraging indication that the New York test should be proposed, and so strong opposition to the admission of VALLANDIGHAM and men of his class manifested; for all this makes directly against the President's policy, and for that in favor of which Congress and the loyal masses have united. The dispute promises good results.

HOLDING IN THE HURRAHS.

Some of the editorial dignitaries, whose bump of caution has been largely developed by their extravagance, and, on the other cable, and their subsequent experience, express a determination to be extremely moderate and dignified, until the present cable shall have had a thorough probation and a considerable period of successful operation.

Well, when the time comes—say two months, or three months for the more skeptical—and they commence their hurrahs and other demonstrations, won't their performance excite as much wonder and more ridicule than their former extravagances did? Yes, the true way is, to put in the hurrahs at the right time. It is as fitting as to laugh, at the acme of a joke. They express overflowing emotion, not mere conviction. The emotion that gives truth and energy to the triumphant and joyous shout, does not arise from calculations of the durability and profits of the Cable, but from the fact that the Cable is laid, and is now the line of speech between the Continents. The knowledge of this fact is enough to arouse our emotion pleasantly and strongly, and we feel a grateful impulse in favor of three times three cheers on the occasion. But there are so many of these cautious people about, who are afraid of being ridiculous, that we cannot get a large enough crowd to join. They are holding in their hurrahs till the occasion for them shall be two or three months old, and gone: A burnt child dreads the fire, but that is a poor argument for freezing to death.

But seriously, we hail the *laying* of the Cable as a triumph of human science, skill and energy. And we hail its capacity of transmission, as a matter both of astonishment and delight. And we see no reason, to speak cautiously, for a belief that its permanence of action and usefulness, is improbable. Absolute certainty about the future is not for man's attainment.

THE EMPRESSES.

The Empress of Mexico has left her husband at home, to take care of the domestic responsibilities and affairs, and gone, it is said, to exercise her diplomatic gifts at some of the royal courts of Europe. Their relations with those courts have been the occasion of no small solicitude to them both, and have, doubtless, been the subjects of frequent and serious consideration in their private conversations. Probably her mission contemplates the discovery of what may be the real meaning and design of the somewhat equivocal policy of their French cousin toward Mexico and MAXIMILIAN, her domain and her lord. And it may embrace the further purpose to ascertain by personal inspection and inquiry, how the embarrassed condition of Austria may affect their position and prospects in Mexico. The Empress is said to possess intelligence, tact and energy, and will, under the powerful stimulus derived from the Imperial status, in Mexico, employ all to the best advantage. Whether her report will be made personally or by dispatches, and whether, if personally, it will be on this or the Eastern Continent, the developments are too immature, as yet, to reveal.

The Empress of the French, intelligent, shrewd and energetic, finds her mission at home, while her husband goes occasionally abroad. When he was absent in Algeria, looking after his establishment there, his trusty wife filled his sovereign seat with dignity and ability. Presiding at meetings of the Cabinet, she gave her councils and decisions, which statesmen and diplomatists received with profound respect. Perhaps she does the same, while her Imperial lord is absorbed in his deep political cogitations, or busy with his literary toil on the life of the first of the Cæsars. Such a wife is a good thing for such an Emperor to have.

Both these women are entitled to credit for their energy and spirit. Their ladyship is not of the simpering, moon-shiny style that is the ideal of many of their sex in our country. They are intelligent women, they have force of character, they are competent to the duties of their position, they can meet emergencies without swooning or hysterics, they are not parasites to be held up, but do something as supporters, not green-house flowers that will under a hot sun or in a cool shade, but hardy roses, filling the garden with fragrance and able to bear the winter. If this sketch is deemed too florid and fanciful, we will not undertake to defend its accuracy in every respect, but we will utter the practical suggestion to our fair country women, in which we intended our eulogy of the Empresses to culminate, viz: that if they must acknowledge the supremacy of a foreign scepter, and with keen and expensive eagerness, follow an Imperial

[United States Commissioner Becker, of Buffalo, N. Y., has decided that a man cannot roll

"THE ADVENTURERS."

The *National Intelligencer* says the only danger to be apprehended at Philadelphia is from "the political adventurers," whom it more particularly describes in the following graphic style:

"These are men who live exclusively upon the notoriety they make for themselves by prominent participation in political conventions. Without such notoriety they would sink quickly into insignificant oblivion. They are conscious of this fact, and are perfectly unscrupulous about using any convention to which they can gain access, simply to keep their names before the public. They belong to the species of men who would rather be first in hell than last in Heaven. Without any of the elements necessary to win honorable and imperishable fame they cannot brook the obscurity which is their proper sphere. To them a political convention, to which there is the faintest color of possibility of their admission, is a real God-send. They hasten to parade themselves before the public as delegates. If admitted, their efforts are industriously directed towards the fomenting of dissensions, by which they may bring themselves prominently to public notice. They are altogether indifferent as to the consequences. Defeat is to them almost as welcome a success, so long as it brings them the notoriety upon which they live. These characters are dead-weights on any political movement. Their participation in any convention is prognostic of misfortune. Their very presence in a political organization is like the noxious shade of the poisonous upas tree. Although conscious of all this, in the shamelessness of their egotism, they are continually striving to thrust themselves forward in some political combination, at the imminent hazard of sinking it by their weight.

"There are some of these mischief-makers anxiously awaiting, just now, an opportunity to resuscitate themselves. They are naturally desirous to foist themselves upon the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia. They have no right to be there. They are not included in the call for that convention. It is not intended to be made an eleemosynary institution for the benefit of decayed politicians. It has a high and holy mission. It is to restore integrity to the Union, stability to the Constitution, and prosperity and harmony to the nation. It is the offspring of no one party, sect, or faction. It has its origin in the deep seated and all-pervading consciousness among the people, that it is time for them to pronounce the popular will in regard to the restoration of the Union and the realization of the fruits of the peace which has cost such oceans of blood and mountains of treasure. The men who compose that Convention must be able cordially and honestly to subscribe to all the terms of the call for its assembling. They must be able to rise above personal and sectional considerations, and come to the deliberations of the Convention in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union. Such is the character and such are the motives of the men who will control this Convention."

One would suppose that a convention controlled by the class of men above described, or that was sought to be controlled by them, would not be the place where a respectable individual would wish to be found. And yet they are the men who have the Philadelphia Convention in their keeping—and "National Union" men in the movement must make the best of it.

With men generally it should and probably will be proof enough as to the character of the Philadelphia Convention, that the adventurers the *Intelligencer* describes, seek to get into and control it. What sort of meeting must it be that inspires them with such lively interest? Why should they have such great expectations concerning this convention, if it does not arise from knowledge of the influences to be exerted in behalf of objects which no true man can approve? We ask the *Intelligencer*, does not what it has uttered concerning "the adventurers" raise a strong suspicion as to the convention itself? Do notoriously bad men seek to infest places where none but pure frequent, and has it ever before happened that "the adventurers" have troubled or proposed to trouble public gatherings for laudable objects? When thieves, gamblers, and all sorts of vile characters propose to be represented in a public meeting, and proclaim their great expectations of it, does not men generally withdraw, and of the Philadelphia convention,—seeing that all the disloyal elements and "adventurers" of every description purpose to have delegates there, it seems to us that the very least loyal men can do is to have just the least possible to do with it.

It should be borne in mind that the *Intelligencer* was one of the first in the Philadelphia movement, and it would be no injustice to say, that the policy, it has advocated has contributed more than anything else to cause the state of things which excites its strong disgust.

KEEPING THEIR HANDS IN.—Stock

speculation is dull at the great centers, in consequence of the absence of many of the operators. But at the watering places gambling was never more largely carried on than in the present season. Saratoga banking houses, so called, are doing a large business. Vast sums of money change hands daily in their transfer books. Ten thousand dollars are sometimes staked on a single game. This makes the banking house of Saratoga as exciting as the gold room or the stock rooms of Wall street. Thus, the summer vacation is improved, the operators keep themselves from rusting, and keep their hands in for a fall and winter business at home.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAPERS FROM THE OVERLOOK HOUSE. pp. 240. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1866.

A little narrative of a social visit, amusing by the visitor being at first supposed to be deaf, and his hearing a number of speeches that would not have been spoken but for his supposed infirmity, is made the occasion of introducing several pieces of prose and poetry, which make up the principal part of the volume.

These articles are not connected together by any chain of events, but stand as independent and isolated articles, drawn apparently from the common-place book or the pigeon-holes, where the author had, at sundry times of his life, deposited his fugitive writings. The reader will feel himself under obligations to the gentleman—the elderly gentleman, we suspect—for bringing them out of their long seclusion. The stories we cannot quote, but we give the following little poem, addressed to "my wife:"

"The lapidary day by day
Brightened the sparkling gem,
And then I thought my faithful heart of mine
Increaseth love for thee;
A love whose rays shall brighter shine
When earth shall close over me."

"The lapidary knows it wrought
But diamond dust alone,
By which full glory may be wrought
Upon the precious stone.
So day by day increaseth love
By my true love alone,
A love that shall improve
A measure of thy own.

The book, which is issued in very good taste by the publishers, is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

BURNING THE GAUNTLET, a novel by Edmund Yates, author of "Broken to Harness." pp. 285. Boston: Loring publisher, 1866.

A dull gut of a book is this, so far as the publishers are concerned. Of its interior character, we have no opinion to express, as we have not given its contents the examination necessary to form one. It is, however, well spoken of by those who have read it.

For sale by H. Miner, Fifth street.

THE RED DOCTOR, translated from the French of J. F. Ladiate, by Huon D'Armis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1866.

A strange fancy runs through this book. Its scenes are laid in Paris, but locality not often thus occupied by romance, in Denmark. Mesmerism and animal magnetism figure prominently in it, as well as ghosts and other spiritualistic machinery. We do not believe the reading of it will lead to heighten the courage of the young, or furnish them with any great amount of useful information. To those fond of the marvelous and the wild flights of imagination, it may be an acceptable treat.

It is published in the usual style of neatness characteristic of the Lippincott books, and is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

PASSAGES, INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES, IN THE LIFE OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH. Edited chiefly by his daughter. pp. 162, 12 mo. New York: Carleton, publisher. 1866.

In the introduction to this volume, the author thus delicately refers to the fearful and criminal act of a brother:

"A calamity, without precedent, has fallen upon our family. All the world has wept with us, cured in domestic love and retirement, are stricken desolate! The name we would have unrecalled by aught but a falsehood, is by a son—his well beloved—his bright boy Absalom!"

In this biographical sketch, traced by the hand of an affectionate daughter, are recorded the principal events of the life of the great player, with many incidents and anecdotes nearly all connected with the stage. His fame as an actor is well known. The representations of his personal qualities and domestic life are such as a daughter would naturally give. The last hours of his life were not cheered by the presence of any of his family. He died on board a steam boat on the passage to Cincinnati from New Orleans, where he had performed successfully for several nights in succession. The steward of the vessel reported his last words to have been, "Pray, pray, pray," spoken in a scarcely audible voice. This was in 1852, at which time he was 56 years old.

The book is for sale by J. W. Pittock, Fifth street.

FROST BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY, delivered in Mercantile Hall.

We attach importance to the subject of this little book, and entertain a high opinion of Prof. Blot's qualifications for treating it. It is a book not simply of receipts for doing things in the cooking line, but a minute and practical direction for doing them in such a way as to give them the highest relish and to make them most agreeable to the laws of health. It extends to all the varieties of soups, meats, fish, game, poultry, vegetables, pastry and cakes, and concludes with some excellent hints about the kitchen and its utensils.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fires are frequent in nearly all the large cities of the Union. They are believed to be incendiaries, and the insurance companies have, in many cases, discovered this to be the fact. An insurance statistician foots up the losses claimed by the parties at $80,000.

Given's large whisky distilleries in Philadelphia, has been seized by the United States Revenue officers. They found there a well organized rectifying establishment, with all the appurtenances in the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had already paid excise.

A curious case of love and persecution has come to light in New York. A man named Romero fell in love with his son's intended wife, and in order to marry her, sent Romero, Jr., to Cuba. After the latter was soon after reported to be dead and the wedding took place. Subsequently the young man returned home, when his father caused him to be arrested and put in the Lunatic Asylum. The wife has discovered the facts in the case, and secured the release of her husband. Romero, Sr., is sued by the counsel of a relative in England, consists in the main of British Government securities, but includes two large estates on the Thames, not very distant from London. It descends from a great-grandfather of Mr. Crichett, and has been held for many years past by an elder brother of Thomas Church, his father, who came to this country some time in the last century. The late possessor died without heirs, and the $2,000,000 have been patiently waiting several months for the American descendents of Thos. Chuch to present themselves.

Minnesota now has (including main lines and branches) twelve land grant railroads, which will extend in the aggregate, when completed, over two thousand miles. By the terms of the bill which passed Congress, the time for the completion of these roads has been extended to seven years from last spring. The number of miles of road which will be completed this fall is about 285. Seven of the contemplated roads terminate in St. Paul, and by the end of next year reach the same point in an indirect manner.

A new and scientific way to light segars and pipes consists of pouring phosphorus on the end of the former, or on the tobacco in the bowl of the latter, and by quietly breathing gently upon it, becomes ignited, and lasts in a condition to light. What next?

A Convention is to be held in New Hampshire on the first Tuesday of November, to consider amendments to the constitution upon the following points: First, enabling soldiers to vote during time of war while at their homes; second, abolishing religious test; third, increasing the Senate; fourth, diminishing the House; fifth, providing for future amendments of the constitution.

A curious rainbow, one of the rarest of natural phenomena, was seen in perfection at New York, on the evening of the first inst.

The internal revenue returns of Cook county, Illinois, embracing Chicago, for 1865, amount to $6,817,879.25.

The report that negroes have been kidnapped or the coast of Florida and sold to Cuba is untrue. The Navy Department directed Commodore Winslow, of the Gulf Squadron, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. He reports that the statements are without the slightest foundation.

At the close of the war there was due to the Government from Postmasters in the rebel States about $200,000 of old ante-war balances. Of this about one-half has already been collected, and suits have been instituted for the recovery of about $50,000 more. Considering the fact that this money has already been once paid over to the rebel authority, it is admitted that the delinquent Postmasters settle up with commendable alacrity.

It is understood that the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has ordered General Sheridan to institute an investigation into the causes of the New Orleans riots.

The farmers all over the Northwest are in want of laborers. Their ripened crops are suffering for want of help to gather them.

Accounts from the interior of Louisiana and Texas represent that the army worm has made its appearance, and threatens to do much injury to the growing cotton. In consequence of this intelligence, there has been more firmness in the market this week, and it leaves of stiff at 35c for middling.

PERSONAL.

—Isaac J. Evans a prominent member of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, and a well known merchant of that city, died on the 1st inst.

—During General Sherman's visit to New England, the train stopped at Worcester, Mass., where a number of urchins hung like squirrels to the sides and windows of the car, shouting for "Sherman!" "Sherman!" The civilian dressed General rising, polnted the boys to a military gentleman in the car, dressed in uniform, whereupon a bright-eyed urchin responded: "Can't come that, General. Can't fool us up here. We take the papers. We know you!" and, convulsed with laughter, the General was forced to take the platform.

—The long contemplated monument in memory of Hon. David C. Broderick, once United States Senator from California, who was killed in a duel with the notorious Judge Terry, several years ago, is now completed, and will be erected, surmounting a fine bust, in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco. It cost $17,000.

—The triumphs of electricity over time and distance, of which the success of the Atlantic cable is the most recent and most impressive illustration, recalls to mind the following lines, written by Rev. John Pierpont, during the Presidency of Gen. Taylor:

"The warrior statesman, laying down his pen,
Retires to bed in Washington at ten;
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine;
Hasting a thousand miles whence he departed
And getting there an hour before he started."

—Prentice says of a rebel editor who "smelt a rat," that if he did and the rat smelt him, the poor rat had the worst of it.

—The efforts of some of the gentlemen at a late fashionable dinner in Paris, given by a well-known American, to make themselves understood by the waiters, are described as painful. A naval officer was overheard to say to a waiter: "Monsieur, donnez moi *de pork, s'il vous plait.*" And another inquired, "Avez vous *some vegetables.*"

—Brockle & Co., of Philadelphia, received the first direct message per Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The senders were Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool.

—Mrs. John T. Hanson, daughter of Charles Goldsmith, brother of Oliver Goldsmith, is reported to be living in great poverty near Hoboken, Hunson county, N. J.

—John Laden Bishop, head of the Christian Israelite Church in England and America, is dead. His wife, Margaret, was the first successor of Joanne Southcote, the prophetess, of Exeter, England. Barbara, her daughter, now styles herself "Shiloh," and has assumed the place of prophetess and her father.

—The friends of General Dix assert positively that he will decline the mission to the Hague, and the post may therefore be considered as vacant. Some, however, say that if the General can do no better, he will pocket his outfit and start for the Netherlands.

[The Associated Press begin media arrange-

THE AMENDATORY TARIFF.

THE LAW IN FULL.

[PUBLIC—No. 780.]

AN ACT to protect the revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, the duties *hereinbefore* [hereinafter] provided, viz:

On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, three dollars per pound; and, in addition thereto, fifty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars; *And provided further*, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, no cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes, of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box or package, after such inspection, with the date thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect.

On cotton, three cents per pound.

On all compositions or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of cnief value, there shall be levied a duty equal to that imposed upon distilled spirits: *Provided*, That brandy and other spirituous liquors may be imported in casks or other packages of any capacity not less than thirty gallons; and that wine in bottles may be imported in boxes containing not less than one dozen bottles of not more than one quart each; and wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquor imported into the United States, and shipped after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in any less quantity than herein provided for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the second proviso in section twenty-one of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be construed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich or Society Islands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as prohibits the exports thereof, is hereby repealed in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section second of said act, for five years from and after the date of the passage of this act; and all fees and penalties imposed by said act shall cease and determine from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries, be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take out bonds or permit in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That after the passage of this act, all goods, wares or merchandise arriving in the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and declared for places in the adjacent British provinces, or arriving at the port of Point Edward, Detroit, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and declared for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the custom house, and conveyed in transit, through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That imported goods, wares, or merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and produced the manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the provinces or republic to which it may be transported from one port in the United States to another port or place therein, and the like consent of said province or republic, by such routes and under such rules, regulations, and conditions, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; And *provided*, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon any article less than the invoice or actual value: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long combing or carpet wools costing twelve cents or less per pound, unless the charges so added shall carry the cost thereof twelve cents per pound, in which case one cent per pound duty shall be added.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that more money have been paid to the collectors of customs, or others acting as such, than the law requires, and all parties have failed to comply with the requirement of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said non-compliance with the requirements as above stated arose from inadvertence beyond the control of the importer, consignee, or agent making such payments, he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second, third and fourth sections of the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," and of the twelfth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," and the provisions of all other laws relating to and embracing all cases arising or which may arise before the passage of this act, and not prosecuted heretofore brought and now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against any officer of the United States or other person by reason of any acts done or proceedings had or omitted to be done by such person or officer, or color of the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of fraud in insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to prescribe the mode of collecting claims against the United States, and to provide for the payment of the same, and for other purposes," or any other act of Congress, or parts of acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection, shall be applied to such acts done or proceedings had under the two acts last aforesaid, or under color thereof, shall have been done or had and omitted to be done by or by the direction of the executive government of the United States, or any officer thereof, during the late rebellion, and all persons acting under the provisions of section second of said act, for five years from and after the date of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges conferred by said section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, aforesaid, shall be made out of the moneys arising from the direct tax and proceeds of sales and leases and fees collected and received in relation thereto under the act approved March twelve, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the said moneys are appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise hereafter imported, there shall be added to the foreign market value or the price actually paid or agreed to be paid for the same, the cost of transportation, shipment, and transshipment, and all the expenses incident to bringing the same from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rate, but not less than one nor more than two and a half per centum; brokerage, at the usual rate; and the actual cost of all charges for putting up, preparing and packing such merchandise for shipment, and delivering the same on board the vessel in which such shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained, and all other charges, and, in no case less than two and a half per centum, brokerage, commission, and charges for putting up, preparing and packing such merchandise for shipment, and delivering the same on board the vessel in which such shipment is made to the United States, shall be added to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise, at the period of exportation, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States

The Daily Commercial

HOW CYRUS LAID THE CABLE.

A BALLAD.

The lasting of the first Atlantic Cable occasioned the following ballad in praise of the "courage, faith and zeal" of the projector. The eulogy is now better deserved than ever. Verily, "poetry is progressive" and few changes are required to adapt the lines to this last and great success of the most stupendous of modern miracles:

Come listen all unto my song,
It is no silly fable;
'Tis all about the lengthy cord,
They call the Atlantic Cable.

Brave Cyrus Field, he said, says he,
I have a pretty notion,
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic Ocean.

Then all the people laughed, and said:
They'd like to see him do it;
He might get half-seas over, but
He never could go through it!

To carry out his foolish plan
He hired her would be skinner,
He might as well go long himself
With this Atlantic Cabob.

But Cyrus was a valiant man,
A Thew of decision,
And he he did not mind the mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Two or did his bravest efforts fail,
And yet his mind was stable;
He was the man to break his heart,
Because he take his cable:

"Once more!" my gallant boys!" he cried:
"Three times!—you know the fable!"
(I'll make it forty, more or less,
But I will lay the Cab-le!)

Once more they tried—hurrah! hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The Lord be praised—the Cable's laid
Across the Atlantic Ocean!

Loud ring the bells; for flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old Mother England's greeting to
Sweet Brother Jonathan's daughter!

Now long live the President and Queen;
And long live the gallant Cyrus—
And long live the cable, faith and zeal
With emulation fireus!

And may we honor evermore
The man of bold and stable,
And tell our sons how to make them brave—
How Cyrus laid his Cable!

JOHN G. SAXE.

LOST.

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain:
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign:
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh—but it is vain:
We behold it never more—
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.

Purification of Saratoga.

The telegraph informs us that the horse-racing at Saratoga has been suppressed. It was quite time, for that fashionable and delightful watering-place was fast being swallowed in the notoriety of the racing there—to say nothing of the other magnificent vices for which its fame—or infamy—was becoming wide as the world. Some of these, we are glad to learn from the following in a letter to the Boston *Post*, are also being expelled:

Madam B., whom I have heretofore referred to as the one presented and most magnificent Camille of Saratoga, has fleeted from the scene of her late exploits, and it is said has gone back to New York, vowing vengeance against the "selections" of the village, and protesting that she will carry her elegant abandonment more defiantly than ever at next season, besides again putting the whole avenue to the blush with the surprising elegance of her turn-out and the costly appointments. It seems that Madam B. is a courtezan of the Empire City, rejoicing in a beautiful mansion decidedly "up town," besides a large circle of aristocratic acquaintances, who have made it worth their while to visit Madam to assume a "local habitation and a name." To do as much for herself at Saratoga was a part of the design of inaugurating the establishment I have heretofore alluded to, but the fastidious Morrissey, whose club house fronts almost opposite the handsome cottage Camille had chosen for herself, resented the contact immediately upon the lady's arrival, and unceremoniously had her indicted by the Grand Jury. Thus restrained and held to bond, the social surroundings of Madam underwent an entire and to her very likely one change, though she still lingered at her abode throughout the whole of the dreary month, driving the flower of the Saratoga stud, and giving superb little suppers, whereat the utmost circumspection was enjoined and preserved because of the brutal threats and menaces of the authorities. But evidently all this was an expenditure in mere bravado, and only indulged to nettle the exemplary and sensitive Morrissey, who was forced to see the ladies before his door agitated every afternoon by Madam's high-stepping boys. A few days since, she departed—horses, flunky and all, and the contract that has lodged this scandal to the Morrissey Club bears a ticket upon the knob announcing that its famous chambers are "to let."

The Troy *Whig* makes the following reference to the races this year:

It is estimated that there was an average of 5,000 persons on the race course daily, that is to say, nearly 30,000 admissions for the whole week. The receipts at the gate were some $30,000, about one-fourth more than last year. Very heavy purses were awarded on all the races. It is roughly estimated that $3,000,000 must have been represented in the various turf transactions of the week. It must not be misunderstood that all this money was won by one set of men and lost by another; for in the majority of cases the men who lost bets on some horses won on others, while the skillful sporting men generally got out of a bad place by "hedging." There were, however, some very heavy losers. One person, Col. H——, of New York, lost $80,000; another man was pointed out who was $72,000 swindled on Saturday, while quite a number were out and injured to the tune of from one to five thousand dollars. The op of selling was never so heavy as it was this year.

A Kerosene Telegraph.

An apparatus termed a "kerosene telegraph" has been invented in Boston. It consists of two small boxes, arranged with levers for opening and closing apertures, of an inch and a half in diameter. An ordinary kerosene lamp was placed in each box with a reflector behind it. One of these machines was taken by Mr CYRUS A. George (also connected with the office) to a point in East Cambridge, a mile and a half distant from the City Hall, and at 8½ o'clock (the time previously agreed upon) his signals were received in his pocket-watch was stationed in the fire alarm office in the cupola of the City Hall. He answered them, and they continued to converse with great ease and rapidity for an hour, sending and receiving messages. They found no difficulty in reading as accurately and nearly as fast as by the ordinary means of telegraphing. With this apparatus the inventor believes he could operate, easily, five miles in clear weather, and by increasing the power of the light ten or fifteen miles. An experiment will soon be made from the Boston office to some distant point in Roxbury or Dorchester.

SEA WATER AS A MEDICINE.—Hundreds of people are flocking to the sea side at this season, and but very few know the value of the ocean in a medicinal sense. Sea water is drunk, medicinally, as a purgative or alterative. By the latter term we understand a medicine which produces a gradual change in the several organs of the body, and notably on the diseased one, without any immediately sensible operation. A pint in the morning before breakfast in two doses, at half an hour's interval between them, will suffice to act freely on the bowels. When this quantity does not pass off readily, it is apt to heat and irritate, and to derange the system for the rest of the day. A preferable practice is to drink half a pint at bedtime, and the same quantity mixed with as much boiling water as is sufficient to warm it, on the following morning. When in this manner it hardly ever disturbs in the night, while it rarely fails, even in smaller ones, thus divided, to produce the desired effect. A purge of sea water, in the manner now recited, is a proper prelude to the bath, provided that a day be allowed to elapse before having recourse to the latter. The objections made to the drinking of sea water on account of its disagreeable taste, and its liability to be spoiled by keeping, and hence the impossibility of using it at a distance, is entirely removed by filtration, and charging it with five times its volume of carbonic acid, as in making the soda of the shops. At the shore the water should be procured as far out at sea as possible, and then put for twelve hours before being drank, during this time it purifies itself. Sea water is a purgative is best adapted to persons of a phlegmatic temperament, sluggish circulation, and torpid state of the bowels. It is, on the other hand, forbidden in hectic fevers, and in irritable and bilious habits.

COMMERCE WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Honolulu correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in an elaborate letter on the importance of the Sandwich Islands to American interests, says that the foreign society there is chiefly American, the plantations are owned by Americans, and the largest part of the capital invested is American. When the Pacific railroad is completed these islands will be brought into close relations with New York and Philadelphia, and steps ought to be taken immediately toward making them your field agency for their work with the States. Already the sugar exportation is considerable. Five hundred thousand acres are adapted to grazing and agriculture, and more than one hundred thousand acres are suited to cane culture. Our trade in the Pacific is rapidly augmenting itself. Russia has commenced operations at Honolulu; France has a lootbold at Tahiti, and England at Darwin to-gets Hawaii. The correspondent says: "See how much interest England takes in the steamship line of communication between China and Japan. Shall we allow England to hold so important a naval post off our Pacific coast right in the line of our ocean commerce? But for British "diplomacy" in having the old King poisoned, who was about to cede the Islands to the United States, they could now be ours. We, in turn, must circumvent British."

A HEAVY THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE.—The fairy piece "Cinderella," now running in London, is a costly yet remunerative enterprise. More than seven hundred and eleven persons are nightly employed in different capacities. The dry goods bill for silk and golden cloth bought in London and Lyons is $13,000; for stockings, net cost, $2,000; the embroidery, 1,000; the ornaments, bought by Granger, $1,500; shoes, $2,000; the bonnets, etc., $1,500; flowers, $1,200; belts, $400; diamond sandals, $500; roof, clouds, etc., $800; feathers, $600; pasteboard, $186; carpentry, $2,182; total, $31,200. Add incidentals, drapery and mirrors used, which will cost about $20,000, but say only $20,000. To $51,200. The daily expenses are $420. It is reckoned the piece will run at least three hundred nights, and take in between $2,000 and $2,200 a night. The expenses, including the 6,000 original outlay, will be $186,000 for the three hundred nights; the receipts will be between $560,000 and $660,000; leaving in the manager's hands between $404,000 and $468,000, a prize worth struggling for.

THE LATEST PARIS HAT.—Late Paris fashions say: "The newest shape for the small ornament dignified with the name of hat is a narrow long band, instead of a round saucer, consisting of the shape of a Neapolitan headdress; that of fancy straw or horse-hair, or of puffed tulle, upon which beads, chains, flowers and ribbons are lavished at will or caprice. These are placed on the top of the head and faces of all, and in order to displace the accepted order of things as far as possible, the long strings which have for so long been the fashion, under which have for so long been the fashion, under which ears are likely to be in a little time fastened at the back under the chignon, and to be allowed to float down the back."

BEAUTY.—Great loquity is made for Beauty, and surprise is expressed that no message over the wire has its signature. Be tauty, is carried to announce, is all right. Hels, and he is very keeping guard over the cable lest last

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13 acres of bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 9½ miles from the city. On Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's spring." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

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500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Noblestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

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Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good white oak timber.

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Two adjoining three story Brick Dwellings on Pike street, opposite the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. One contains 13 rooms, inside bath, wash and drying rooms; water and gas up stairs. The other contains eight rooms and finished cellar, with large yard in front. Each lot 24 feet front by 90 feet deep to Mulberry alley.

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Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-6mos

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh
Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
And Importers of
Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries.

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Loverlog's Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C, also Cuba and Porto Rico sugar. Boots & Edgeff's and Jersey City syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Brands, Cocoa and Cocoa shells Becker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mustard's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of
Cotton and Sugar
Received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

my28

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh22

H. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my22

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Sligo Rolling Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 boiling furnaces, 4 scrap furnaces and 3 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 10-inch bar mill and 8 inch guard mill, 3 bollers, one 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Macklintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch cylinder engine, now for running 8 inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.

Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and Thimble, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine lathes, planers, drill press, etc., and in addition there are twenty-eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from P., F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a water front of 3226 feet, as well as from the P., F. W. and C. R. R. extends to the mill; this, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping product.

This property is being conveniently fenced, and everything about it but a short time in use, and in perfect running order, and will be sold to the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
134 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy31-T, M.

MANSFIELD LOTS
FOR SALE.

50 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS adjoining the village of Mansfield, on Chartier's Creek, will be offered at Public Sale on

Saturday, August 4th, at 11 O'CLK. A. M.

These Lots range in size from one acre, and less, to ordinary sized Building Lots. Terms liberal. Persons in the city wishing to attend the sale will take the Mansfield Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 10 A. M. and get off at Cemetery crossing. Trains returning to the city will stop at the Station at 12:30 and 3 P. M. For further information inquire of

J. L. MARSHALL,
139 LIBERTY STREET.

jy4-1

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 316 acres all fenced in and under the highest state of cultivation, and encircled with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 70 feet, all in good repair. It contains an orchard of 3,500 APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young; a VINEYARD of 15 acres of CATAWBA GRAPE in full bearing. The land generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all under and with cultivated and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to, or address

ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy21-6m

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the land is on the Kanawha River, and Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land, unimproved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. Further particulars address

WM. H. HILL, Allegheny City, Pa.,
Or call at Pratt's & Bruce's Drug Store, No. 77 Federal street. my11-dawly

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with in 1 mile of Port Perry, 4 miles from Elizabeth, on the Railroad at Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh, and 5 miles from the Monongahela River. The finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, with from 3 to 5 feet in the vein, underlies the whole farm. An abundance of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a large two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CORN CRIB AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out buildings. A young bearing ORCHARD OF CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, for a purchaser offers. Possession to be given immediately. Inquire of

R. H. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
or of James White, on the premises.

my26 3m

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situated on the Allegheny river, 20 miles above Pittsburgh, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing from 30,000 to 40,000 feet per day. The Grist Mills run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition, and has FOUR RUNS OF STONES and a MALT BURR FEED MILL, with an ample capacity for 100 bushels of Feed every 24 hours. The grain is all brought down by river. There are three stores and almost two. The Mill has a good run of trade. Terms easy. For information, apply at the premises, Logan's Ferry, Allegheny Co., Pa.

JOHN A. LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.

jy28-6m

FOR SALE.

Would offer for sale the VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND belonging to or determined upon as the site for the Allegheny river depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The lot is 210 feet front on the Allegheny river and 280 feet deep, with the right of way for the railroad company through the centre of the ground. The Rolling Mill, Nail Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill, or other manufacturing purposes, can be excelled. We would offer for sale a large lot of Brick, damaged by the late fire, and a large quantity of Machinery, Machinery, burnt Hoops, &c.

GUTHRIE & SIEL,
On the premises, foot Taylor street,
Pittsburgh.

jy2-6m

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

Three hundred acres of COAL LAND, with good frontage on the Monongahela river, are offered for sale. The improvements are a large DWELLING HOUSE, barn, etc., recently erected and made. From this the finest river view in the country is obtained. Also, on the premises, Apply to

R. P. HARNON, Attorney at Law,
No. 74 Grant street.

jy28-3m

FOR SALE—

A piece of twenty acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a new frame house, with the finest water in the county. Also, a large orchard of choice fruit. Terms easy. Apply to or address

JOHN HARPER, Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

jy19

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Fronting 60 Washington street 166 feet, and extending back 200 feet to Liberty alley and Penn street. Lot No. 35-64 with two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 25-64 with two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and two-story BRICK MANUFACTORY, suitable for a Machine or Turning Shop, Agricultural Rooms or Planing Mill. Also, a Steam Engine of 20 horse power engine, Large Boiler, shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. Apply soon to

122 FOURTH STREET.

jy30

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The CANON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale on liberal terms, their coal mines, with 80 acres of well located coal land, situated in Canon City, on Chile River, near Grand Creek, with good prospects for coal. The mines have been worked successfully for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the great est value for steam and domestic purposes. Apply to PETER HARKNESS, or DARMSTATZ Pittsburgh; R. HERWIG, Wellsville, ord. MUELLER 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland, O.

HOUSE
FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, Lot on Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
115 Penn street.

my24-eod1f

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg. It acres, 153 perches of Land, a fine brick dwelling, containing ten rooms and all necessary outbuildings, fruit and shade trees on the premises. For further information call at No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING

my15-dawtf

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, adjoining on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

aug4-tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.
[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store to the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.

au2

CHECK, NOTE, DRAFT, DRAY, Receipt, Order, Transfer and
BILL BOOKS,
For sale or made to order by
W. S. HAVEN,
jy31 cor. Wood and Third streets.

ICE. ICE. FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons
Prime Lake Ice,
From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address
W. W. GAINES,
Jy28 TM Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

POTATOES.
500 bbls. choice Peerless & Dare Potatoes

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism, in many important IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread; from fine coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Ticks, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. Having neither Cam nor Cog Wheel, and its feed a reliable friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
ABOVE ANDREWS'S TEA STORE.

jy30 3meod

THE
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and thus all trouble of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic rubber cloth, thus free from all liability to break in washing, ironing, or wear.

All these claims are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.

Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

EMERY & HOWES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,
my15-3m 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines
With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER, and the
Dalton Knitting Machines,

Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
21 FIFTH STREET,
jel1-MATH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Sole Pittsburgh Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se10-ly

R. H. PALMER,
Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full line of

NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.

mh26

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
my20-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Gregg's Run Fire Brick. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
No. 108 Second st.
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Tea Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Anumen Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty. sep11-ly

O. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy1-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Portable Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails Philadelphia pattern, 58 pounds to the yard.

DISSOLUTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, and David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000), to the capital of said partnership, and the said partnership is to commence this, the 24 day of July, 1866, and terminate on the 1st day of July, 1866.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, Gen. Partners. DAVID M. LONG, Special Partner.
WM. A. SCOTT,
CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.
FRY & SCOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and White Glass Prescriptions,
J. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,
NO. 6 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. jy4

WHOLESALE
MILINERY TRADE.
JULY AND AUGUST, 1866.
J. D. BERND,
FIFTH and MARKET Sts., Up Stairs.

We shall have in store

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball will be played this afternoon between the Osceola and Well Known clubs, on the grounds of the former in the Ninth ward.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of a fine residence for sale, within two and a half miles from town. The persons who are desirous of purchasing a fine house, this offers a splendid opportunity.

METHODIST CAMP MEETING.—The Methodist camp meeting will be held at the Tarentum Camp Ground, on Thursday, the 23d inst., and continue for the very largely attended. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, commencing on the 20th.

RESOLUTE VS. ATLANTIC.—A match game of base ball was played on Thursday between the junior clubs Resolute and Atlantic, both of Allegheny, on the grounds of the Allegheny Cemetery, West Common. The match resulted in the success of the Resolute, the score standing: Resolute 55; Atlantic 12 runs.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of St. John's church, Franklin, Pa., will be laid by the Rt. Rev. John B Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon next, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh. The Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation in the same parish to-morrow. A special train will leave Franklin for Meadville after the ceremonies on Monday.

FRANKLIN SEMINARY.—The summer term of this new Seminary for young ladies, closed on Thursday of this week. The public examinations held on Wednesday and Thursday, reflected great credit upon both teachers and scholars. Although this Institution has been in existence but a few months, it is fast taking its rank among the best school in the State for its delightful situation, moderate terms and thorough course of instruction, bespeaks for it a prosperous future.

THE COUNTERFEIT CASE.—Michael Leonard, charged with having in his possession dies and plates for the manufacture of counterfeit money, on oath of Wm. Dalzell, was before Alderman J. A. Strain, of the Tenth ward, yesterday, for a hearing. Several witnesses were examined, but owing to the absence of important witnesses, Leonard was held for a further hearing this afternoon. He failed to procure two thousand dollars bail for his appearance to day and was committed to jail.

SALE OF LOTS IN MANSFIELD.—The attention of those desiring to purchase a site for a rural homestead is directed to the sale of lots, which takes place to-day adjoining the village of Mansfield. These lots are handsomely situated on Chartiers creek, and are admirably suited to persons of limited means, who cannot afford to invest in other localities where property rules at exorbitant rates. The terms of sale will be liberal. The Mansfield accommodation train, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati road, will leave the Union depot this morning at 10 o'clock, by which persons desiring to attend the sale can do so.

U. S. District Court.

Several arguments were heard in the United States District Court, yesterday, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench. S. A. Purviance, Esq., made an argument in the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Jacob Hays. Some time since some forty gallons of whiskey were seized at the distillery in Butler county, and a libel of forfeiture filed. An argument was also made by Mr. Purviance in the case of the United States vs. the distillery of Newbury Shorts, located in Tioga county. John Barton, Esq., was also heard in the case of the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Henry Fetherston vs. the collector of this district. The Court took charge of the papers in the several cases, and decisions will be rendered at an early day.

Our National Game.

A match game of base ball was played on Thursday, between the "Loyalhanna," of Latrobe and the "Youngstown Base Ball Club," which resulted in an easy victory for the latter. This was the second game between these two clubs, the former having visited Youngstown two weeks since, and being defeated, desired the "Youngstown" to reciprocate by playing a game on their ground. There were but six innings played when the "Loyalhanna" threw up the sponge. The game occupied about three hours. The following is the score:

YOUNGSTOWN.	R.	O.	LOYALHANNA.	R.	O.
Jac. West, p	9	1	McCabe, p	5	4
F. Mullen, c	7	1	Fisher, c	4	4
S. Hollingsworth, s. s	7	2	Griffith, s. s	5	0
J. Miller, 1. b	8	1	George, 1b	5	4
R. Shower, 2. b	8	1	Hunter, 2. b	4	4
G. Kells, 3. b	8	1	Leisinger, 3. b	1	1
H. B. Anderson, r. f	6	1	Smith, c. f	2	4
W. Stevenson, c. f	9	1	Gamble, r. f	2	4
J. Hillier, r. f	5	1	Saunders	1	1
Total	68	10	Total	33	18

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Youngstown	1	0	2	26	2	25			68
Loyalhanna	0	2	0	0	12	8			33

Umpire, Dr. E. S. Riggs, of the Youngstown. Scorer, for Youngstown, G. Dal. Albert. Scorer, for Loyalhanna, Samuel McMillen.

The Pittsburgh Cutlery Company—New Branch Office.

William N. Ogden, Esq., who has been appointed agent in this city for the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, at Rochester, Pa., has secured accommodations in the room occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, where he is prepared to receive orders for the wares manufactured by this company. Although the company has comparatively short time in operation, the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company has already gained an enviable reputation for the excellence of its manufactures, and there is no doubt but through the energy and industry of their enterprising agent, Mr. Ogden, their business in this vicinity will be largely increased. An impression formerly prevailed that cutlery manufactured outside of Great British, was worse than useless, and citizens willingly paid whatever price was demanded in order to secure a good article. Since the establishment of the above company, however, this idea has become obsolete, and all kinds of cutlery, manufactured from the best cast steel and warranted, can now be secured at a moderate price. Mr. Ogden has placed a fine and elegantly shaped show case at the lower window of the room which is filled with all descriptions of cutlery, consisting of pocket, pen, table and butcher knives, scissors, razors, &c., &c., which he is prepared to sell, either wholesale or retail, at a slight advance over the original cost. Persons can now secure a *home* article, equally as good as the *foreign*, at a much less price, owing to the fact that it comes directly from first hands, and does not have entailed upon it the profits of several jobbers.

Mr. Ogden will be found at his office during business hours, prepared to exhibit his stock to all who may desire to purchase, and those wishing to secure a good knife or any other article of cutlery, manufactured from the very best refined cast steel, should call upon him.

Allegheny County Soldiers' League.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held in the hall of the Firemen's Association, in City Building last evening. The President, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, occupied the chair, and Charles F. McKenna officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Capt. Robert Pollock offered the following amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted by a two-thirds vote;

"The Initiation fee shall in each case accompany the proposition, and if the proposition is rejected the fee shall be returned; and in case of permanent disability the referees shall certify, on the back of the proposition setting forth the circumstances and date."

Capt. Pollock from the Committee appointed to procure a newspaper as the organ of the soldiers of Allegheny county, reported in favor of adopting a paper now called the *Workmen's Advocate*—a new weekly paper, in its third issue, published in Pittsburgh, and edited by Julius Frank Zoller.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion the *Workmen's Advocate* was adopted as the organ of the soldiers.

Captain Pollock then stated that in the next issue of the newspaper the title head would be changed to "*The Workmen's and Soldiers' Advocate*," Sullenen, Reed, Vice President of the League, presented his resignation as a member, assigning as a reason that he intended removing from the county.

On motion the resignation was accepted.

The office of the Vice President having been left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Keefe, the President stated that the League would proceed to nominate candidates for the office.

Captain Louis Hager was the only person nominated. The election will take place at the next meeting.

Gen. Sweitzer took occasion to thank the League for the honor conferred upon him in re-electing him as President, and that when the League was first organized the soldiers said that this was a political machine, but now it is quite the contrary. The League is fast gaining ground and has on its rolls a large list of names. The League was organized for the purpose of bringing together the men who found to save the glorious Union, to help disabled soldiers and their families, and to extend a charitable hand to all good purposes. The League has been very prosperous since its organization and he hoped it would continue so.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—James Robinson appeared before Alderman J. M. Taylor, of the Fifth ward, yesterday, and made an information, charging James Murphy with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Robinson alleges that Murphy obtained from the firm of Robinson & Shaw, clothing to the amount of twenty-five dollars by representing that he would receive money from his employers and pay them, which the deponent has reason to believe is not his intention. A warrant was placed in the hands of officer Bell for the arrest of Murphy.

BEFORE JUSTICE BURGOP.—William Winehart was a resident of Duquesne Borough, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by his wife Angelica Winehart. He was committed to jail in default of five hundred dollars bail for trial.

MECHANICAL FINKERING Cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of "SOZODONT," has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

FOREIGN OPINION.—Extracts from English testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have derived great benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."

BROOKVILLE BOWLES.

Prime Minister of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."

Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."

J. W. HUMAN,

The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."

T. R. W. LEE,

Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat, when they will relieve the Singer suffering from cold."

AINSLEY COOKE,

Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss Louisa Pyne, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of the "Troches" in the highest terms, and says them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, colds and throat Diseases the Troches are invariably efficacious. jy20-w4s

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jy28

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 3—P. M.

The quotations received this morning were: Gold, 1405; Eighty Ones, 103½; Five-Twenties, 108½; Ten-Forties, 99½; Seven-Thirties, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 102; Erie, 69½; Reading, 100¾; Pennsylvania, 61¾; United States, 77½; Pittsburgh, 2½; Gregory (gold), 19½; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmelee, 9¼.

Governments are lower excepting Ten-Forties. The Railways are slightly off, except Erie, which maintains the sharp advance it made yesterday. In Petroleum was lower than at the closing rates of yesterday, and declined to 7 we learn at to-day's afternoon board. United States has already recovered almost the decline caused by the late fire. Western Union Telegraph stock is less active than it was the earlier part of the week. There were few transactions yesterday, and this morning none at all.

—Our local market is exceedingly dull, and there is no movement whatever in stocks. Money is in demand, and twelve per cent. is freely paid by good parties for the use of it. Real business paper—first-class, running three and four months, is discounted at less rates, but there is comparatively little of this kind on the market.

—The bankers and brokers of Philadelphia are taking the letter of the Tax Law as their guide of action, will not attach stamps to their "sales and contracts for the sale of stock, bonds, gold and silver bullion or coin, promissory notes or other securities," in cases where the amount is less than one hundred dollars. The law fixes "the rate at one cent for every hundred dollars," and "one cent additional for every fractional part of one hundred dollars." By this reading, transactions involving less than one hundred dollars are not liable to tax. The full charge of one cent for fractions *above* one hundred, it was probably thought, would make up for fractions *under* one hundred that might escape taxation. The policy of all tax laws is to favor the smaller dealers, and those who can least afford to bear the burden of taxation. In fact in favor of the interpretation of the law as stated, is that Congress never could have intended to tax the sale of the gold dollar saving of the poor woman as much as is imposed on the seller of hundred dollar parcels; nor could it have intended to exact of bankers and brokers bills for such small amounts. The time lost in doing it would be worth more that the profit of the transaction.

—The Treasurer of the United States has possession of United States bonds amounting to $238,826,150, as security for circulating notes of National banks, and bonds amounting to $38,510,500, as security for deposits of public moneys in banks designated as depositories. The total amount of securities held is $267,035,650. During the past week National bank notes, amounting to $2,400,000, were issued, making the aggregate circulation $280,126,845. We are, it will be seen, fast approaching the limit of $300,000,000.

—The law preventing the National banks from paying out the issues of the United States banks under a penalty of 10 per cent., went into effect on the 1st inst. This will not, however, prevent these notes from passing among individuals as heretofore, as the old 5 ale banks in this State have agreed to redeem all their notes at par in Philadelphia. The New York Banks, we learn, will continue to receive this currency indefinitely, as heretofore, and send it to Philadelphia or home for redemption.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—It is a matter of some question how and to what extent the Atlantic Cable will affect prices in the foreign and home markets, by bringing them more nearly together in point of time. At present, with two or three days required for the transmission of news, and uncertainty on the part of many as to whether the few, to whom the high charges will confine the use of the telegraph, have or have not the news, it will create a doubt that will tend to check rather than stimulate business. It may be different when the news can be telegraphed directly from one country to another, and an answer received in a few minutes' time at a reasonable charge; but from the fact that comparatively few words can be telegraphed in a day, the charge, to be remunerative, must be high, and the fear of loss will make the many cut out from the use of the telegraph wary and slow to operate. When two or three cables are in successful working, the advantages of telegraphic connection with the European markets may be appreciated, though not yet realized. The effect on the equalization of prices of five-twenties, thus far, is thus stated: our quotations of Saturday of 5 20s and gold were probably known in London on Monday forenoon, and Liverpool we had returns telegrams of 98¾ per cent, sterling for 5-20s, in place of 69½, as quoted in the dispatch received as of Saturday, P. M., on Monday night. Gold advanced on this news on Tuesday from 147 to 150 per cent., but the Exchange market fell with it, the latter being two per cent. for sight bills below the point at which it would pay to ship ordinary gold coin. The market for Exchange is, comparatively, demoralized, as measured by the standard of gold. Sterling bankers are asking nominally 108, per cent for 60 day bills on London, while other good 60 day bills, Bankers' credits, are offered at 108 per cent, and numerous drawers on time days sight are in the market at 109@110 per cent. In consequence of these irregularities in rates it is very small mail for the Boston steamer.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Connellsville, on Thursday last, A. L. Fower, Esq., of this place, was unanimously elected President of the bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Patton, since deceased. This action of the Directors, coming entirely unsolicited, as Mr. Power is absent in the West, is a merited compliment to a worthy and efficient man, and is of more than ordinary pleasure.—*Mountville Rep.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 4, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The markets, generally speaking, were dull, inactivity being the predominating feature. The most part of the week has always been noted for its fast transactions in the leading articles, and regularity in prices. Business is not expected to improve before the first of September. Produce on market contains an abundant supply of the articles the receipts alone being sufficient to supply the wants of the home market. Flour—Since the decline was established in Wheat, prices of flour have not so firm. Buyers are disposed to ask a larger concession than holders are inclined to grant. The result was we have but limited sales to record, in order to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The export demand has fallen off. Grain—The market remains unsettled, with a downward tendency for most articles. Sales of wheat were made at a material decline. Other descriptions will follow suit. Groceries were firm with a good jobbing demand; prices are steady at the advance we have previously mentioned. The stock on the market is not large. Hay—The receipts are on the increase; the present prices are considered to be fair. Provisions—Bacon was very firm; the stock on the market will not admit of large transactions; the advantages of prices were on the side of holders. Butter—The market contains a large supply. The decline we have previously noted has been maintained. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES—The market contains a good supply of this article with a fair demand. Sales were made at various prices, according to the quality. Among them were 100 bbls at $3.00 per bbl; sales were made from store at higher prices.

PEACHES—The offerings on this line were not very large. Sales were made at $6.00@6.50 per bushel, according to quality.

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply. Sales were made from store to supply the wants of the market at $4.00@5.00 per bbl.

ONIONS—The receipts being fully up with the demand the market is easier. Small lots were disposed of at $4.00@5.00 per bbl.

EGGS—The receipts are fully up with the demand; the market is easier. Small lots were disposed of at 17@18c per dozen.

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply. Sales were made from store to supply the wants of the immediate wants of the trade at $4.00@5.00.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a good supply of various descriptions. Among the sales were Western Reserve, $12.00 per bbl; Cape Cod, $10.00; Southern, 2 bxs at 90c@1c for Eastern.

HONEY—The receipts are fully up with the demand; the market is easier. Small lots were disposed of at 30@35c per pound.

DRIED BEEF—Was attended by a fair demand, and is further quoted as ranging from 17 at 18c per pound.

FEATHERS—Small lots were received. We have the following quotations: Western, 60c; Southern, 65c. Sales were in a small way; buyers not disposed to enter into any extensive purchasing; prices, however, are generally relating to the present asking prices. Holders are willing to make the concessions we have noted in order to effect sales. Sales of Western were at 60c; Southern, 65c.

FEATHERS—Were attended by a fair demand, with the following sales: 3 bbls mixed, 40c; 1 bbl mixed, 45c; 1 bbl mixed, 50c; 1 bbl mixed, 55c; 1 bbl mixed, 60c; 1 bbl mixed, 65c; 1 bbl mixed, 70c; 1 bbl mixed, 75c; 1 bbl mixed, 80c; 1 bbl mixed, 85c; 1 bbl mixed, 90c; 1 bbl mixed, $1.00; 1 bbl mixed, $1.05; 1 bbl mixed, $1.10; 1 bbl mixed, $1.15; 1 bbl mixed, $1.20; 1 bbl mixed, $1.25; 1 bbl mixed, $1.30; 1 bbl mixed, $1.35; 1 bbl mixed, $1.40; 1 bbl mixed, $1.45; 1 bbl mixed,